

SOME RECORDS OF POLYCTENIDÆ (HEMIPTERA).

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Of all the assemblage of wierd parasites that infest bats, the rarest are the members of the Hemipterous family Polyctenidæ. There are less than a dozen described species (some of these are in all probability synonyms) and even as late as 1910 an author has stated that there were at that time less than two dozen recorded specimens in collections.

Four species have been recorded from the western hemisphere, one of these being from Jamaica, two from Nicaragua and one from Brazil. As far as I can learn no species of this group has ever been recorded from the United States and as a consequence of this none of our standard textbooks contain any reference to the family. It is therefore something of a privilege to be able to record the first specimens from the United States, even though these appear not to represent an undescribed species. In addition to this I present some records of certain Old World species that greatly extend their known ranges.

Hesperoctenes longiceps (Waterhouse)?

? 1880. *Polyctenes longiceps* Waterhouse, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, p. 319, pl. 9.

? 1910. *Hesperoctenes longiceps* (Waterh.) Horvath, Mem. 1^{er} Cong. Internat. D'Ent, Vol. 2, p. 251.

Previous records.—From *Molossus abrasus* Guatemala.

Material examined.—From *Eumops californicus*, near San Bernardino, Calif., three adult females, two adult males, two nymphs and one first stage larva. For these specimens (as well as for other interesting things) I am indebted to Mr. A. B. Howell, of Covina, Calif.

Notes.—This determination is entirely provisional. I am not able, on the basis of the literature alone, to indicate any characters by which my specimens may be separated from *H. longiceps*, although it is possible that a direct comparison of specimens might lead to a

different result the figures and description of *longiceps* not being as detailed as might be desired. The differences in host and locality are not in themselves especially significant. My specimens differ from *H. tarsalis* Horvath in their much larger size.

Because of the dubious character of the determination, and even more because of the paucity of information concerning the *Polyctenida* in American publications, I present figures of the species. A detailed description may well be omitted, but I may note that the length of the females is 4.5 mm. and of the males 3.8 mm., the two sexes differing otherwise chiefly in the more slender and pointed abdomen of the male and in the exerted genitalia of the latter sex.

Eoetenes spasmæ (Waterhouse).

1879. *Polyctenes spasmæ* Waterhouse, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, p. 312, figs. 3-4.
 1898. *Polyctenes talpa* Speiser, Zool. Anzeiger, Vol. 21, p. 614, fig. —.
 1904. *Polyctenes talpa* (Speiser) Speiser, Zool. Jahrb., Suppl. 7, p. 376, pl. 20, figs. 3-5.
 1906. *Eoetenes spasmæ* (Waterh.) Kirkaldy, Can. Ent., Vol. 38, p. 375.
 1910. *Eoetenes spasmæ* (Waterh.) Horvath, Ann. Mus. Hung., Vol. 8, p. 573.
 1910. *Syncrotus talpa* (Speiser) Horvath, Ibid., p. 573.
 1911. *Hemischizus talpa* (Speiser) Horvath, Ibid., Vol. 9, p. 336.
 1912. *Eoetenes spasmæ* (Waterh.) Jordan, Proc. Ent. Soc. London, lxiv.
 1912. *Eoetenes spasmæ* (Waterh.) Jordan, Trans. Internat. Ent. Cong., Vol. 2, p. 343.

Previous records.—From *Megaderma spasma*, Java and Island of Nias.

Material examined.—From *Megaderma carinata*, Tanjong Karimata Tua, Karimata Islands, one mature male and two nymphs; from *Cynopterus brachyotis brachyotis* Mankol, Southwest Borneo, one mature female.

Notes.—My specimens agree entirely with the various descriptions and figures of this species.

Eoetenes intermedius (Speiser).

1904. *Polystenes intermedius* Speiser, Zool. Jahrb., Supplement 7, p. 373, pl. 20, figs. 1-2.
 1910. *Syncrotus intermedius* (Speiser) Horvath, Ann. Mus. Hung., Vol. 8, p. 573.
 1911. *Hemischizus intermedius* (Speiser) Horvath, Ibid., Vol. 9, p. 573.

